

Mails.

Mails.

To-day's Advertisements.

Business Notices.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW

Shipping.

Daylight—*Abyssinia* leaves for Vancouver (B.C.), via Yokohama, &c.
3 p.m.—*Yuk Sung* leaves for Shanghai, &c.
3 p.m.—*Moray* leaves for Singapore, Pernambuco and Calcutta.
4 p.m.—*Zafiro* leaves for Manila, &c.

Miscellaneous.

To India for Bottomyn (not less than Five Thousand nor more than Ten Thousand Mexican Dollars) on *Nellie M.* Stade to be sent in or before Noon to Messrs Russell & Co., &c.

2.15 p.m.—Competition of the H.K. Rifle Association.

REFORMS IN TONKIN.

PARIS, Oct. 27.

The *Tempo*, commenting on the recent news from Tonkin, announces that modifications will shortly be made in the administrative organization of Indo-China.

(From *Singapore Papers*.)

GREECE.

London 24th Oct.—The marriage of the Duke of Sparta was favored with brilliant weather—an imposing pageant.

PORTUGAL.

The late King was buried yesterday with great pomp. The funeral procession took six hours from Belém to Lisbon.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M. M. steamer *Congo*, which was expected yesterday, has not yet put in an appearance. She has doubtless been delayed by the terrific gales that have been raging in the China Sea. The *Bentley*, as will be seen from her shipping report, had a very bad passage and took nearly nine days to come from Singapore; and the same may be said of the *Patricia*. There was a rumour this morning that the *Congo* had put back to Saigon, but as there was no word of that in the telegram received last night by M. de Champsaur from the Company's office in Saigon, we do not think the rumour can have any foundation.

CRICKET.

The following team will represent the Club at A. & S. Highlanders to-morrow, in the match, commencing at 11 a.m. *Tiffin* on the Ground.

A. J. Louch (Capt.) Byrnes, R.M.L.I.; G. S. Coxon, G. Branwell (68th); Dr Lowson, H. Potts; E. M. Blair, R.E.; S. L. Derby, G. B. Young, R.E.; T. S. Smith.

By kind permission of Col. Oates and officers the Band of the A. & S. Highlanders will play during the afternoon.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

PASSED SUIT CLOTH.
OUTWARD BOUND—*Zembla*, Oct. 1; Penbrokeshire, 8; Mortenhause, Lennox, 15; *Eldred*, Linlithgow, 18; *Chingaco*, Dardanelles, April 25; *Glenorchy*, Cassandra, 25; *Antenor*, Jason, 24; *Ramsey*, 29; *Hemione*, Nov. 1.

BONEWARTH BOUND—*Hastis*, Oct. 1; *Strathern*, 8; *Albion*, *Hepburn*, 26; *Laetitia*, *Nestor*, *Titan*, *Finsthwaite*, 22.

WATSON'S ANTISEPTIC DOG SOAP.

In Single Tablet Boxes.
Rose Colour, guaranteed to contain 5% of Pure Carbolic Acid.

TRANSPARENT, guaranteed to contain 20% of Pure Carbolic Acid.

Price, 50 Cents per Box—3 Boxes, \$1.25.

MEDIUM.

Three Tablets in a Box.

Rose Colour, guaranteed to contain 10% of Pure Carbolic Acid.

TRANSPARENT, guaranteed to contain 10% of Pure Carbolic Acid.

Price, \$1.25 per Box—3 Boxes, \$3.50.

TOILET SOAP.

Three Tablets in a Box.

Rose Colour, guaranteed to contain 5% of Pure Carbolic Acid.

TRANSPARENT, guaranteed to contain 5% of Pure Carbolic Acid.

Price, 75 Cents per Box—3 Boxes, \$2.

WATSON'S PURÉ TRANSPARENT TOILET SOAPS.

Have attained a reputation in the Far East which makes them universal Toilet Requisites.

Guaranteed to be absolutely pure, and may be used by Ladies and Children with the most delicate Complexions and sensitive Skins, without any fear whatever of producing irritation, at any season of the year. Being practically dry and firm, they will be found most economical by all who use them.

Watson's Pure Transparent Glycerine Soap.

Guaranteed to contain the largest percentage of Pure Glycerine. It is possible to introduce it into any Soap. Especially recommended to all who have very sensitive Skins, easily affected by wind and weather.

Watson's Pure Opaque Toilet Soaps.

A varied assortment of favourite kinds; the principal difference between them being more one of personal preference than of quality; all are pure, and the base of all is the same, but the perfumes differ. New kinds will be introduced from time to time as occasion requires.

Please Observe.—Each Tablet bears our Name and Trade Mark, without which none are genuine.

Please Ask for Special Bill giving full particulars of all the different Soaps we make.

We also keep in stock a great variety of the following well-known Soaps—

ATKINSON'S CALVERTE, COLGATE, LUBIN'S, PEARS, &c.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD., THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, September 3, 1889. 1712.

The publication of this issue commenced at 7.15 p.m.

Clip Online 31st.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1889.

TELEGRAMS.

(Hawes Agency).

OBITUARY.
PARIS, 22nd and 25th Sept.

Doctor Ricord, M. Olivier and M. Emile Augier are dead.

A NEW CARE.

The laying of the telegraph cable between

Genoa and the *Auilles* will shortly commence.

THE PRESS LAWS.

Paris, Oct. 20.

The Republicans demand the

abrogation of the press laws and the return

to common law.

March *Herold* *Schaber*

Value *Munich* *Collet*

Gavotte *Charleroi* *Bogati*

Corset Solo *The Last Child* *Sullivan*

Utopia *Sauvage Kata* *Croce*

THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENTS.

AUTUMN—1889—WINTER.

NOVELTIES IN DRESS MATERIALS, TRIMMINGS, HOSIERY, MANTLES, MILLINERY, BOOTS AND SHOES, KID, SUÈDE, AND SILK GLOVES IN ALL SIZES, FOR OUT-DOOR AND EVENING WEAR.

ALSO—BLANKETS, SHEETINGS, CALICOES, EIDER DOWN QUILTS, HOUSEHOLD LINENS, LACE CURTAINS, &c., &c.

BALL, DINNER, AND WALKING COSTUMES, TAILOR-MADE JACKETS AND MANTLES, A perfect fit guaranteed.

THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE LTD.

Hongkong, November 5, 1889. 2111

SHARE LIST.—MUTATIONS.—NOVEMBER 8, 1889.

Stocks Nos. of Value Paid-up Closing Quotations Cash.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Corp. 60,000 \$ 125 al. 187, cash

Marine Insurance Co., Ltd. 10,000 \$ 250 al. 50 \$130

China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd. 24,000 \$ 83,333 al. 25,732 buyers

Chinese Insurance Co., Limited 1,500 \$ 1,000 al. 200 \$150, nominal

North-China Insurance Co., Ltd. 5,000 \$ 100 al. 50 Th. 350

Straits Insurance Co., Ltd. 30,000 \$ 100 al. 20 \$23

China Insurance Society Co., Ltd. 10,000 \$ 250 al. 25 \$103, ex. div.

Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd. 8,000 \$ 25 al. Th. 90

PIER INSURANCES

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. 10,000 \$ 100 al. 2/85

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. 8,000 \$ 250 al. 20 \$832, buyers

Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. 20,000 \$ 100 al. 20 \$16

VIE AND MARINE INSURANCES

Singapore Insurance Company, Ltd. 40,000 \$ 100 al. 20 \$15, nom.

BOOKS

Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co. 12,500 \$ 125 al. 64 2/ prem.

STEAMBOATS

China and Manila S. S. Co., Ltd. 3,500 \$ 50 al. \$106

Douglas Steamship Co., Limited 20,000 \$ 50 al. 80 ex. div.

H. C. and M. Steamship Co., Ltd. 50,000 \$ 25 al. 441, cash

North-China Steamship Co., Limited 60,000 \$ 100 al. 15 7/8, div. buyers

Steam Launch Company, Limited 2,000 \$ 50 al. 30 nominal

TRAFFIC

China Sugar Company, Ltd. 15,000 \$ 100 al. 225, cash

Luzon Sugar Company, Limited 7,000 \$ 100 al. 48, cash

WHARFS

H.K. & Kow.-Wheat & Godown Co. 20,000 \$ 50 al. 306, new issue

LAND AND BUILDING

Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company, Limited 60,000 \$ 100 al. 50 \$105, cash

Kowloon Land and Building Company 6,000 \$ 50 al. 30 \$22

Peak Building Company

Richmond Terrace Building Co. 8,000 \$ 7 810

Shanghai Land Company 8,000 \$ 100 al. 200 \$200

West Point Building Co., Limited 12,500 \$ 50 al. 44 \$32, sales

TRAMWAYS

H.K. High-Level Tramway Co., Ltd. 1,200 \$ 100 al. 50 \$200 2/ prem.

MINING

Jejebu Mining & Trading Co., Ltd. 4,500 \$ 5 al. 5 \$, cash

Luau & Sun-Din Mining Co., Minzu, Co. 60,000 \$ 100 al. 223, cash, sellers

Solana Tin Mining Company, Limited 15,000 \$ 50 al. 25 \$25, cash

Société Francaise des Charbonnages du Congo, S. S. Co., Limited 25,000 \$ 50 al. 58 5/87

PLANTING, ETC.

China-Borneo Company, Limited 7,500 \$ 10 10 50 \$45, nom.

Far East Bay Trading Company, Ltd. 4,000 \$ 25 8 10 nom.

Far East Planting Co., Limited 4,000 \$ 50 8 10 80 nom.

Far East Planting Company, Limited 5,000 \$ 50 8 10 100 nom.

Some Toyotaro Co., Ltd. 5,000 \$ 50 8 10 80 nom.

H. G. Brown & Co., Limited 5,000 \$ 50 8 10 80 nom.

The Laing Planting Co., Limited 6,000 \$ 50 8 10 80 nom.

THE LAING PLANTING CO., LTD.

Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited 4,000 \$ 50 8 25 6 2/ prem.

Hongkong Hotel Company, Ltd. 3,000 \$ 100 al. 210

THE CHINA MAIL.

Copper at Haiphong says that the coal mine of course conceded to Mr. Charles Cotton by the Annamite Government is now being actively worked. The *Elie* left Tournai on the 26th, and arrived at Haiphong on the 28th, with 700 tons of coal. It is the beginning of a serious working of the mine, which is bound to increase.

The sixteen workmen who were charged before Mr. Wodehouse last week with intimidating men of the same trade engaged in the completion of some houses at Wanchai for Leung Ah Yon, were again brought before his Worship yesterday. Mr. Pollock addressed his Worship for the defence, and on the man promising to remove at once from the premises occupied by the men they were alleged to have intimidated, they were discharged.

The sale of the wreck of the *Hattie E. Tapley* and her cargo &c. took place this afternoon at Mr. Lammer's sale-rooms. There was very little competition for any of the lots; Mr. A. G. Morris purchased both wreck and cargo at the following prices:—about 26,000 cubic feet of Billies timber for £5,250, about 74,000 pieces of firwood for £175, and the wreck for £600. The sails of the vessel were sold for £30, and the two boats for £7 and £3½ to Chinese purchasers.

One of the crew of the American ship *W. H. Conner*, named Rhind, sued Captain Butman of that vessel in the Summary Court to-day for £36 as remuneration for his (plaintiff's) services on board the ship on the voyage from Newcastle, N.S.W., to this port, and the cost of a return passage. Mr. Dohnya, who appeared for the defendant, asked his Lordship to dismiss the suit as the plaintiff was on the articles of the ship and therefore could sue the Captain for wages. The plaintiff said he had been taken by the Captain before the Marine Magistrate, who found that he was not properly on the articles of the ship. His Lordship said he would take the case on Monday.

Two servant boys named Cheung Kai and Cheung Ping were brought before Mr. Robinson in the Police Court to-day charged at the instance of Mr. D. McRae, foreman at the East Point Sugar Refinery, with scalping two gold finger-rings and a starting-ring, of the value of £31. Mrs. McRae, wife of the complainant, stated that the first defendant was engaged on the 1st inst., but left next day, giving as the reason that his mother was sick and wanted him; and the second defendant afterwards acted for a day or two as substitute. The rings were last seen on the 4th inst., on which day both defendants were in the house, and both left that evening. When arrested, each of the defendants denied the charge, but afterwards the second defendant took Sergeant Witchell to a piece of ground near complainant's house, and after searching for about two hours produced the missing starting-carefully wrapped in paper. The case was remanded.

YESTERDAY afternoon, says the *Straits Times* of 29th ult., as the Austrian mail steamer *Meltemeuse* was about to leave the wharf for Hongkong, some trouble arose amongst the sailors. One man, in a fit of passion, picked up a piece of wood and struck another sailor a severe blow on the side of the face, fracturing the jaw. The man's injuries were attended to by the doctor, but the sailor who caused the injury was given into the custody of the police and taken to the Austrian Consul's office, where the captain explained the affair. The vessel was allowed to depart, and the man was this morning brought before the Court, and will be remanded from time to time until the *Meltemeuse* returns.

Mr. Fraser of the Pahang Corporation, Limited, arrived in Singapore the other day. We understand from him that the Pahang Corporation is making about 40 tons of guano per day. Mr. Fraser has also been inspecting certain lands in Tringan of which the Sultan had offered him a concession. *Strait Times*.

The *Shanghai Mercury* of last Saturday says:—We are told that the ladies' cricket team have beat every association in their section every morning of late on the British Consulate grounds, and this morning their rivals of the sterner sex joined in the fun for all hour. The gentleman bowled left-handed. In the match against a team composed of naval men, played this afternoon, the ladies secured an easy win, their opponents, by the rules, being obliged to walk instead of run between the wickets, and also in fielding. It may be interesting to sporting ladies to know that at a recent rifle competition at Simla—a ladies' competition—the Diana—was most successful. The range was 75 yards, with any ride, and 85 points was the highest possible, while two ladies, Miss Roberts and Mrs. Nicholson, both attained, and in the subsequent tie the former won. Gen. Sir Fred. Roberts, in his speech at the distribution of prizes, paid a high compliment to the fair competitors for their skill and keenness in the competition.

The *Strait Times* writes:—We have been shown by Messrs. Granberg, Esq., of Singapore the working drawings of a dredger (Hornbill's) of 1,000 cts. which they hope to get tried in Singapore, where so much interest is being taken in the destruction of town rubbish by fire. The contention for Hornbill's dredger is that it is a military generation of waterways as it produces a flotilla best suited for other known forms of the kind, and that by the continuous use of a steam and air blast a temperature of 150° is maintained, that perfect combustion, and that consequent absence of smoke and smell, is obtained. It is set forth that after first being started with fuel no other fuel need ever be used but that the worst kind of refuse can be burned of itself. The mechanical arrangements for tipping and feeding also seem to be very good. The steam for the blast is produced by the waste heat of the furnaces, and steam for other purposes may also be obtained in the same way. The furnaces are well reported off from other towns. We understand that Messrs. Granberg, being satisfied of the efficiency of these excavators, are not eager to sell or lease them; they are quite willing to offer to take a contract to do the dredging of town refuse. The Calcutta and Amoy authorities are now being urged.

We are pleased to hear that the Johoroko of the Michaelstow Estate is gaining favour with those who give it a trial. Like other full-bodied teas it should, to get at its true flavour, be treated in the legitimate way by pouring boiling water on the leaf, and leaving the infusion stand for a short time, and not be subjected to the stewing-down process which causes servants used to go to for so generally.—*Singapore Free Press*.

THE COMMERCIAL LAW AFFECTING CHINESE:

REGISTRATION OF PARTNERS AND TRADES-UNIONS

We give another instalment of the article on this important subject which appeared in the *China Mail* in 1882, when the subject of the Bankruptcy laws was as now, claiming public attention:—

We have seen from our preceding inquiries what the position of a Chinese merchant is in his own country, how he is perpetually controlled and vexatiously interfered with by this Government, how he is hemmed in by traditional barriers and a Governmental system of middlemen, and how he is driven to seek protection in co-operative guilds and trades-unions, which again are compelled to work under Governmental control and are made the tools of the Government for executive purposes. There is no registration, because there is no need for it. The Chinese merchant is practically, at every step and turn, held fast in the leading strings of a paternal Government, which are more or less impeded knowledge of the long called "soft English," and which, with the markets and local financing, have made themselves the indispensable intermediaries between Chinese and English in commerce in Hongkong. The real principle of the largest Chinese firms of Hongkong remain personally as inaccessible to the foreign merchant in Hongkong as the prime ministers of Chinese politics remain inaccessible to the foreign diplomatist in Peking. The mischief of the Macheen system lies in this, that in the course of time each of these Macheens becomes, in the consciousnesses of the foreign merchants with whom he regularly deals, identified with the Chinese firms or shops which he represents, and in which he commonly has a share interest. Things work smoothly, and reasonably enough as long as there is no hitch in the solvency of the concern, represented by a Macheen, but the moment one of these Chinese firms becomes hopelessly, inevitably, at the expense of the foreign merchant, then the whole position of the Chinese merchant with whom he regularly deals, identified with the Chinese firms or shops which he represents, and in which he commonly has a share interest, ceases to exist. Chinese law knows bankruptcy in the sense of entertaining any idea of affording "relief" to insolvent debtors. Legally speaking, the position which Chinese law assigns to a native merchant in China is, to a great extent similar to the position which an English merchant occupied in England before the statute (84 & 35 of Henry VIII.) c. 17) introduced into English law that novel expedient of whitewashing a bankrupt and discharging him from all further liabilities for debts contracted previous to his surrendering his law offices and confining to the law of bankruptcy. We have finally seen that the Chinese law makes no distinction between traders and non-traders in its provisions regarding debtors, and that the mode of dealing with an insolvent merchant in China, based as it is on the principles of unqualified vicarious responsibility, and involving corporal punishment and torture, and thereby of merchants generally, so culpable, that bankruptcy is practically enslaved with fear and trembling, and that cases of insolvency are by all but universal custom settled out of Court by liquidation or composition through arrangement with the most important of the creditors.

Such has been the practical position of Chinese merchant and such the commercial law and usage of China for the last six centuries (since the Yu or Dynasty), and virtually for the last two thousand years. The effect of it has been, in the course of centuries, to mould the character and instinct of Chinese merchants accordingly and inculcating corporal punishment and torture, and thereby of merchants generally, so culpable, that bankruptcy is practically enslaved with fear and trembling, and that cases of insolvency are by all but universal custom settled out of Court by liquidation or composition through arrangement with the most important of the creditors.

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THE CHINA MAIL.

No. 2973.—November 8, 1889.

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY.

THIS Review, which was intended to meet the wants of many students of Chinese caused by the discontinuance of "Notes and Queries" ("China and Japan"), has reached its Eighthenth Volume. The Review discusses those topics which are uppermost in the minds of students of the Far East, about which every intelligent person connected with China or Japan is desirous of acquiring trustworthy information. It includes many interesting Notes and original Papers on the Arts, Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Natural History, Antiquities, and Social Manners and Customs, etc., etc., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, and the Far East generally. Recently a new departure has been taken, and the Review now gives papers on Trade, Commerce, and Descriptive notes of Travel by well-known writers. It was thought that by extending the scope of the Review in this direction, the Magazine would be made more generally useful.

The Review department receives special attention, and endeavours are made to present a clear and concise record of Literature on China etc., and to give critique embodying sketches of the most recent works on such topics. Authors and Publishers are requested to forward works to "Editor, China Review," care of China Mail Office.

The Notes and Queries are still continued and form an important means of obtaining from and diffusing among students knowledge on obscure points.

The Correspondent column also affords further and greater facilities for the interchange of views and discussion of various topics.

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This number contains several articles of interest and value.—*North-China Herald*.

"The China Review for September—October, 1888, maintains the high standard of excellence which distinguishes that publication, and altogether forms a very interesting and readable number. Meteorologists will find an interesting and valuable contribution by Dr. Bretschneider, on "the Amount of Precipitation (Rain and Snow) of Peking," showing the results of observations made at the Imperial Russian Observatory at Peking, from 1841 to 1880.

"Notes on the Dutch Occupation of Formosa," by Mr. Geo. Phillips, contains some interesting information, although much of it is second-hand.

The Notices of New Books include a more generous and appreciative review of "The Divine Classic of Nan-Hua," and the Notes and Queries are as usual very interesting.—*North-China Daily News*.

A substantial and reliable Review which all students of China and the Chinese would do well to patronise.—*Chrysanthemum*.

The November—December number of the China Review contains less variety than usual, but the few articles are very interesting. The opening paper by Mr Herbert A. Giles on "The New Testament in Chinese" treats of a question that must necessarily be of great importance in the eyes of all, missionaries.

Mr. E. H. Parker's "Short Journeys in Szechuan" are contained, and a goodly instalment of these travels in the interior of China is given. Mr. F. H. Balfour contributes a paper of some length entitled "The Emperor Chang, founder of the Chinese Empire," which will be read with genuine interest by students of Chinese history.

A few short notices of New Books and a number of Notes and Queries, one of which "On Chinese Oaths in Western Borneo and Java" might appropriately have been placed under a separate heading, complete the number.—*North-China Daily Press*.

Trubner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the China Review:—

"The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, some what similar to that which has been filled in India by the Calcutta Review." The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social development, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of immense stores of information, rendering some such a channel of publicity as is now provided extremely valuable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors.

Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. T. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of interest in that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the China Review may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance.

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